place Y to which it tended before Refraction; and therefore ſuffered as well in the firſt Priſm as in the ſecond a greater Refraction than the reſt of the Light, and by conſequence was more Refrangible than the reſt, even before its incidence on the firſt Priſm.

Sometimes I placed a third Priſm after the ſecond, and ſometimes alſo a fourth after the third, by all which the Image might be often refracted ſideways: but the Rays which were more refracted than the reſt in the firſt Priſm were alſo more refracted in all the reſt, and that without any Dilatation of the Image ſideways: and therefore thoſe Rays for their conſtancy of a greater Refraction are deſervedly reputed more Refrangible.

Fig. 15. But that the meaning of this Experiment may more clearly appear, it is to be conſidered that the Rays which are equally Refrangible do fall upon a circle anſwering to the Sun's Diſque. For this was proved in the third Experiment. By a circle I underſtand not here a perfect Geometrical Circle, but any Orbicular Figure whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which, as to ſenſe, may ſeem circular. Let therefore A G repreſent the circle which all the moſt Refrangible Rays propagated from the whole Diſque of the Sun, would illuminate and paint upon the oppoſite Wall if they were alone; E L the circle which all the leaſt Refrangible Rays would in like manner illuminate and paint if they were alone; B H, C J, D K, the circles which ſo many intermediate ſorts of Rays would ſucceſſively paint upon the Wall, if they were ſingly propagated from the Sun in ſucceſſive Order, the reſt being always intercepted; And conceive that there are other intermediate Circles without number which innumerable other intermediate ſorts of Rays would ſucceſſively paint upon the Wall if the Sun ſhould ſucceſſively emit every ſort apart.

And